

DATE: 17 June 2005

(b) 6 & 7(c)

SCENARIO: Science party member **XXX** is doing laundry when he realizes GE has been set. In an effort to get out of the space he runs by the Bow Thruster Soft Start, is overcome by smoke and sustains burns to the hands and face.

TRAINING MODE: **TRAINING**

OBJECTIVES:

1. 1001.6 Provide first Aid to an Electrical Shock Casualty
2. 1001.8 Provide First Aid to a casualty with smoke inhalation.
3. 1001.5 Provide First Aid for casualty with a Facial Wound

TIME	LOCATION/ W/S POSITION	TYPE INJURY (CATEGORY)	ITT MEMBER EVALUAT ING	METHOD OF DISCLOSURE	TRAINING/EVAL OBJECTIVE	REMARKS	EFFECTIVENESS		
							Watch standers	Training team	Objective met
TBD	Science party member XXX collapses at the bottom of stair tower 2-43-1-T.	Burn	HSC XXX	MOULAGE	EO 1001.6	IF CORRECT ACTIONS TAKEN RTD	Y N	Y N	Y N
	Science party member XXX collapses at the bottom of stair tower 2-43-1-T	Smoke Inh	HSC XXX	MOULAGE	EO 1001.8		Y N	Y N	Y N
	Stair tower 2-43-1-T	Transport	HSC XXX		EO 1001.5		Y N	Y N	Y N

SAFETY

GAR Eval/SAFETY: Green

1. Transportation will be simulated unless ships MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVE is present to supervise AND a minimum of 4 stretcher-bearers is present. Under no circumstances will a patient be carried up or down ladders.
2. In the event of an actual personal casualty that is beyond the scope of the immediate watchstanders, the medical portion of the drill will be suspended and the HS will be dispatched to the scene.

HSC **XXX**
MDR/MTT

CDR **XXX**
Executive Officer

Capt **XXX**
Commanding Officer

1001.7

Provide First Aid to a casualty with burns

1001.7.1	Was prompt self-aid/buddy-aid started?	Yes No
1001.7.2	Was the casualty reported? If so, a complete and accurate plot of the casualty must be maintained on the bridge, in repair lockers, DCC, and BDS's.	Yes No
1001.7.3	Did watchstanders obtain any needed assistance from other watchstanders or request stretcher bearers if on-scene personnel can not adequately handle the casualty?	Yes No
1001.7.4	Were watchstanders familiar with the location and contents of the closest first aid supplies in their area?	Yes No
1001.7.5	Did watchstanders recognize the degree of the burn and approximate percent of body surface involved in the wound? The percentage of body surface area burned can be estimated by using the "Rule of Nines".	Yes No
1001.7.6	Did watchstanders recognize the necessity of NOT breaking intact blisters or removing charred clothing that is sticking to the burned area?	Yes No
1001.7.7	Was the burn area covered with a moist, preferably sterile dressing if possible. Large areas may be covered with moist clean sheets. If clean drinking water is not available, dressings should be applied dry. If the burn involves an arm or leg, it should be elevated above the level of the heart to help reduce swelling and pain. Because swelling often accompanies severe burns, if the injury involves the hands, all jewelry should be removed.	Yes No
1001.7.8	Was a head to toe check conducted for further injuries?	Yes No
1001.7.9	Were ABC's monitored? Breathing problems must be expected when there are burns involving the face or the casualty has inhaled hot gases or smoke.	Yes No

1001.7.10	Was the casualty returned to duty?	Yes	No
1001.7.11	If the casualty was not returned to duty, was he properly positioned and treated for shock?	Yes	No

1001.8	Provide First Aid to a casualty with smoke inhalation		
1001.8.1	Was prompt self-aid/buddy-aid started?	Yes	No
		N/A	
1001.8.2	Was the casualty reported? If so, a complete and accurate plot of the casualty must be maintained on the bridge, in repair lockers, DCC, and BDS's.	Yes	No
		N/A	
1001.8.3	Did watchstanders obtain any needed assistance from other watchstanders or request stretcher bearers if on-scene personnel can not adequately handle the casualty?	Yes	No
		N/A	
1001.8.4	Were watchstanders familiar with the location and contents of the closest first aid supplies in their area?	Yes	No
		N/A	
1001.8.5	Was the casualty removed from the smoky environment to fresh air? This can be accomplished by escorting the casualty to the weather decks or a space outside established smoke boundaries for at least 20 minutes.	Yes	No
		N/A	
1001.8.6	Were ABC's monitored? Breathing problems must be expected when there are burns involving the face or the casualty has inhaled hot gases or smoke.	Yes	No
		N/A	
1001.8.7	Was rescue breathing/CPR administered, if necessary?	Yes	No
		N/A	
1001.8.8	Was a head to toe check conducted for further injuries?		
1001.8.9	Was the casualty returned to duty?	Yes	No
		N/A	
1001.8.10	If the casualty was not returned to duty, was he properly positioned and treated for shock?	Yes	No
		N/A	

1001.9	Transport a personnel casualty		
1001.9.1	Was the appropriate stretcher used and was it in good condition?	Yes	No
1001.9.2	Did stretcher-bearers arrive in a timely manner with their litter, first aid kit, and in proper battle dress?	Yes	No
1001.9.3	Did stretcher-bearers report their arrival on scene?	Yes	No
1001.9.4	Did stretcher-bearers assess, and if necessary reinforce buddy aid already rendered and was the casualty checked for further injuries?	Yes	No
1001.9.5	Was the casualty placed and secured on the litter properly with appropriate measures taken to prevent further injury? The casualty's shoulders should be aligned with the top of the litter with the head secured. The chest strap should be placed under the armpits. All straps should be secured snugly.	Yes	No
1001.9.6	Once the casualty is ready for transport, was a safe route obtained from DCC/CCS to the designated BDS?	Yes	No
1001.9.7	Did stretcher-bearers report they were in route to the designated BDS?	Yes	No
1001.9.8	Was the casualty transported by at least four personnel in a safe and appropriate manner at all times?	Yes	No
1001.9.9	Was the casualty-transported foot first, except when going up ladders? This is to allow the person at the head to continuously monitor the casualty.	Yes	No
1001.9.10	Were proper handling techniques demonstrated while transporting the casualty? If the situation calls for extraction of a casualty up or down ladders, a detachable safety or belaying line must be attached to the head of the litter. This safety line shall be rigged with at least three turns around a pipe or stanchion to prevent dropping the casualty. The safety line must be secured so that it won't be dragged while transporting the casualty.	Yes	No
1001.9.11	Was arrival of the stretcher-bearers and casualty reported by the BDS?	Yes	No